

? b 155
 10jul00 06:54:56 User208669 Session D1651.1
 \$0.22 0.062 DialUnits File1
 \$0.22 Estimated cost File1
 \$0.01 TYMNET
 \$0.23 Estimated cost this search
 \$0.23 Estimated total session cost 0.062 DialUnits

File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2000/Sep W1
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Set Items Description
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Set	Items	Description
S1	742707	DT=REVIEW?
S2	979865	GENETIC?
S3	10977	NULL
S4	295	S1 AND S2 AND S3
S5	27950	CODON OR CODONS
S6	4	S4 AND S5
S7	1595094	TECHNIQUES OR METHODS
S8	41	S4 AND S7
S9	366838	VIRUS OR VIRAL
S10	20	S1 AND S3 AND S9
S11	657253	MOLECULAR
S12	4892	S1 AND S11 AND S9
S13	899	S7 AND S12
S14	3	S5 AND S13
S15	160155	S9/TI
S16	229	S15 AND S13
? t s8/7/28 29		

8/7/28
 DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
 (c) format only 2000 Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.
 08445644 96026591
 Use of transgenics, null mutants, and antisense approaches to study ethanol's actions.
 Wehner JM; Bowers BJ
 School of Pharmacy, University of Colorado, Boulder 80309, USA.
 Alcoholism, clinical and experimental research (UNITED STATES) Aug 1995
 , 19 (4) p811-20, ISSN 0145-6008 Journal Code: 35X
 Contract/Grant No.: AA-03527, AA, NIAAA; AA-00141, AA, NIAAA
 Languages: ENGLISH
 Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE; REVIEW; REVIEW, TUTORIAL

Behavioral and biochemical responses mediating ethanol's actions have been difficult to study in humans and animals because of their complex polygenic nature. Recent progress in the creation of new animal models using recombinant DNA technology has provided a set of genetic tools by which the role of specific candidate genes in ethanol's actions can be examined. These techniques include the creation of transgenic and null mutant mice, as well as manipulation of protein synthesis with antisense treatments. These techniques are reviewed, and their potential applications to alcohol research are discussed. (79 Refs.)

8/7/29

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
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 08183377 94269635
 Forward and reverse genetic approaches to behavior in the mouse [see comments]
 Takahashi JS; Pinto LH; Vitaterna MH
 Department of Neurobiology and Physiology, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL 60208.
 Science (UNITED STATES) Jun 17 1994, 264 (5166) p1724-33, ISSN 0036-8075 Journal Code: UJ7
 Contract/Grant No.: EY08467, EY, NEI; MH39592, MH, NIMH; MH49241, MH, NIMH; +
 Comment in Science 1995 Jan 6;267(5194):17
 Languages: ENGLISH
 Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE; REVIEW; REVIEW, TUTORIAL
 Modern molecular genetic and genomic approaches are revolutionizing the study of behavior in the mouse. "Reverse genetics" (from gene to phenotype) with targeted gene transfer provides a powerful tool to dissect behavior and has been used successfully to study the effects of null mutations in genes implicated in the regulation of long-term potentiation and spatial learning in mice. In addition, "forward genetics" (from phenotype to gene) with high-efficiency mutagenesis in the mouse can uncover unknown genes and has been used to isolate a behavioral mutant of the circadian system. With the recent availability of high-density genetic maps and physical mapping resources, positional cloning of virtually any mutation is now feasible in the mouse. Together, these approaches permit a molecular analysis of both known and previously unknown genes regulating behavior. (161 Refs.)
 ? t s10/7/7

10/7/77

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
 (c) format only 2000 Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.
 08993752 97276296
 Human cytomagalovirus glycoproteins.
 Britt WJ; Mach M
 Department of Pediatrics, University of Alabama at Birmingham 35233, USA.

Intervirology (SWITZERLAND) 1996, 39 (5-6) p401-12, ISSN 0300-5526
 Journal Code: GW7
 Languages: ENGLISH
 Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE; REVIEW; TUTORIAL
 The complex biology of human cytomegalovirus (HCMV) necessarily begins with an initial interaction between the envelope of the infectious virion and the host cell. Understanding the initial events of infection will require a further analysis of the glycoprotein components of the virion envelope as well as their expression in the membranes of the infected cell. This experimental goal has been hindered by the large genome of HCMV, which may encode over 65 unique glycoproteins. Protein homologs of only 4 herpes simplex virus (HSV) glycoproteins, gB, gH, gL and gM, have been identified, and potential functions have been postulated based on studies of specific glycoprotein null mutants of HSV and other herpesviruses. Additional glycoproteins have been analyzed but to date their function in the replicative cycle of this virus is unknown. Several of the envelope glycoproteins elicit strong host immune responses, including the production of virus-neutralizing antibodies. This response is felt to be a key component of host immunity and represents a goal of vaccine development. Finally, recent findings have also provided evidence that HCMV glycoproteins may contribute to evasion of host cellular immune responses by limiting viral antigen presentation. (97 Refs.)
 ? t s16/7/90

16/7/90
 DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
 (c) format only 2000 Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.
 08545193 95345936
 Scale-up of recombinant virus and protein production in stirred-tank reactors.
 Tom RL; Caron AW; Massie B; Kamen AA
 Animal Cell Culture Group, Biotechnology Research Institute, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
 Methods in molecular biology (UNITED STATES) 1995, 39 p203-24, ISSN 1064-3745 Journal Code: BU3
 Languages: ENGLISH
 Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE; REVIEW; TUTORIAL
 (26 Refs.)
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 \$0.80 4 Type(s) in Format 7
 \$0.80 223 Types
 \$9.32 Estimated cost File155
 \$0.60 TYMNET
 \$9.92 Estimated cost this search

Intervirology (SWITZERLAND) 1996, 39 (5-6) p401-12, ISSN 0300-5526
 Journal Code: GW7
 Languages: ENGLISH
 Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE; REVIEW; TUTORIAL
 The complex biology of human cytomegalovirus (HCMV) necessarily begins with an initial interaction between the envelope of the infectious virion and the host cell. Understanding the initial events of infection will require a further analysis of the glycoprotein components of the virion envelope as well as their expression in the membranes of the infected cell. This experimental goal has been hindered by the large genome of HCMV, which may encode over 65 unique glycoproteins. Protein homologs of only 4 herpes simplex virus (HSV) glycoproteins, gB, gH, gL and gM, have been identified, and potential functions have been postulated based on studies of specific glycoprotein null mutants of HSV and other herpesviruses. Additional glycoproteins have been analyzed but to date their function in the replicative cycle of this virus is unknown. Several of the envelope glycoproteins elicit strong host immune responses, including the production of virus-neutralizing antibodies. This response is felt to be a key component of host immunity and represents a goal of vaccine development. Finally, recent findings have also provided evidence that HCMV glycoproteins may contribute to evasion of host cellular immune responses by limiting viral antigen presentation. (97 Refs.)
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 Scale-up of recombinant virus and protein production in stirred-tank reactors.
 Tom RL; Caron AW; Massie B; Kamen AA
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 Languages: ENGLISH
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 (26 Refs.)
 ? log hold
 10jul00 07:06:51 User208669 Session D1651.2
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? b 155

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\$0.21 Estimated cost this search

\$0.21 Estimated total session cost 0.060 DialUnits

File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2000/Sep W1

(c) format only 2000 Dialog Corporation

Set Items Description

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? s au=culver j?

S1 50 AU=CULVER J?

? s tobacco and sl

27663 TOBACCO

50 S1

S2 10 TOBACCO AND S1

? t s2/7/8 10

2/7/8

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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08003719 94376284

Structure-function relationship between tobacco mosaic virus coat protein and hypersensitivity in Nicotiana sylvestris.

Culver JN; Stubbs G; Dawson WO

Center for Agriculture Biotechnology, University of Maryland

Biotechnology Institute, College Park 20742.

Journal of molecular biology (ENGLAND) Sep 16 1994, 242 (2) p130-8,

ISSN 0022-2836 Journal Code: J6V

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

Alterations in the structure of the tobacco mosaic virus (TMV) coat protein affect the elicitation of the N¹ gene hypersensitive response (HR) in Nicotiana sylvestris. To investigate this structure-function relationship, amino acid substitutions with predicted structural effects were created throughout the known structure of the TMV coat protein. Substitutions that resulted in the elicitation of the HR resided within and would predictably interfere with interface regions located between adjacent subunits in ordered aggregates of coat protein. Substitutions that did not result in the elicitation of the HR were either conservative or located outside these interface regions. In vitro analysis of coat protein aggregates demonstrated HR-eliciting coat proteins to have reduced

aggregate stability in comparison with non-HR-eliciting coat proteins and a correlation existed between the strength of the elicited HR and the ability of a substitution to interfere with ordered aggregate formation. This finding corresponded with the predicted structural effects of HR-eliciting substitutions. Radical substitutions that predictably disrupted coat protein tertiary structure were found to prevent HR elicitation. These findings demonstrate that structural alterations that affect the stability of coat protein quaternary structure but not tertiary structure lead to host cell recognition and HR elicitation. A model for HR elicitation is proposed, in which disassembly of coat protein aggregates exposes a host "receptor" binding site.

2/7/10

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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05624622 90085828

Tobacco mosaic virus coat protein: an elicitor of the hypersensitive reaction but not required for the development of mosaic symptoms in *Nicotiana sylvestris*.

Culver JN; Dawson WO

Department of Plant Pathology, University of California, Riverside 92521.

Virology (UNITED STATES) Dec 1989, 173 (2) p755-8, ISSN 0042-6822

Journal Code: XEA

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

Specific nucleotide changes in the coat protein gene of tobacco mosaic virus (TMV) have been identified as responsible for the induction of the hypersensitive reaction (HR) in *Nicotiana sylvestris*. Each of these nucleotide changes resulted in amino acid substitutions in the coat protein. To determine if the altered viral RNA or the altered protein acted directly to elicit the HR, the coat protein translational starts were removed from full-length cDNA clones of the HR-inducing mutant TMV 25 and the systemically infecting TMV U1 strain. Infectious transcripts of these altered genomes failed to induce HR in inoculated leaves of *N. sylvestris*. These free-RNA mutants moved poorly out of inoculated leaves and produced a systemic mosaic symptom 9 to 12 weeks after inoculation. Infectious viral RNA, from both mutants, was recovered from inoculated and systemic mosaic leaves. Western blot analysis of both inoculated and noninoculated leaves revealed the presence of TMV-encoded 126-kDa protein and the absence of coat protein for both mutants. This study demonstrates that the coat protein of TMV 25 is an elicitor molecule responsible for the induction of HR in *N. sylvestris* and that the TMV coat protein is not required for the development of systemic mosaic symptoms.

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10Jul00 08:58:23 User208669 Session D1652.2

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\$0.40 12 Types

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\$0.10 TYMNET

\$1.55 Estimated cost this search

\$1.76 Estimated total session cost 0.388 DialUnits

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 \$0.03 TYMNET
 \$0.25 Estimated cost this search
 \$0.25 Estimated total session cost 0.063 DialUnits

File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2000/Sep W1
 (c) format only 2000 Dialog Corporation

Set Items Description
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Set Items Description
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 S2 742707 DT=REVIEW?
 S3 0 S2 AND S3
 S4 5 S2 AND S1
 S5 1295 FRAME AND STOP
 S6 2 S1 AND S5
 S7 27 S2 AND S5
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 \$0.22 Estimated cost this search
 \$0.22 Estimated total session cost 0.062 DialUnits

File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2000/Sep W1
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Set Items Description
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 ? s nested(w)stop

5407 NESTED
 13632 STOP
 S1 0 NESTED(W)STOP
 ? s nested and stop
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 13632 STOP
 S2 16 NESTED AND STOP
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 \$0.91 Estimated cost this search
 \$1.13 Estimated total session cost 0.315 DialUnits

File 357:Derwent Biotechnology Abs 1982-2000/Jul B2
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Set Items Description
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 838 STOP
 S1 0 NESTED(W)STOP
 ? s nested and stop
 284 NESTED
 838 STOP
 S2 0 NESTED AND STOP
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 \$0.05 TYMNET
 \$2.10 Estimated cost this search
 \$3.23 Estimated total session cost 0.489 DialUnits
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EAST - [09084837.wsp 1]

File View Edit Tools Window Help

☐ Drafts
☐ Pending
☒ Active
☐ Failed
☐ Saved
☐ Favorites
☐ UDC
☐ Queue
☐ Trash

Search List Browse Queue Clear
 DBs: USPAT ☐ Plurals ☐ Synonyms
 Default operator: OR

BRS1... IS&R... Image Text

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp	Comments	Error
1	BRS	L4	183	ibdv or gumboro or infectious adj bursal	USPAT	2000/07/10 11:39		
2	BRS	L5	45	birna\$	USPAT	2000/07/10 11:39		
3	BRS	L6	53	ipnv or pancreatic adj necrosis	USPAT	2000/07/10 11:40		
4	BRS	L7	62	vp5	USPAT	2000/07/10 11:40		
5	BRS	L8	7669	orf or open adj reading adj frame\$1	USPAT	2000/07/10 11:41		
6	BRS	L9	5	7 and (4 or 5 or 6)	USPAT	2000/07/10 11:41		
7	BRS	L10	84	8 and (4 or 5 or 6)	USPAT	2000/07/10 11:44		